

REMARKS

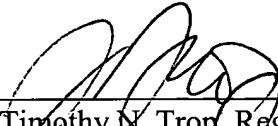
While conceding that the interpretation used in the office action is inconsistent with the interpretation of the word “partition” used in the cited reference, the rejection is nonetheless maintained.

However, the construction adopted in the office action of the term of art “partition” is inconsistent with usage of the term by one skilled in the art. This is demonstrated, first, by the cited reference itself which uses it directly inconsistently with the position taken in the office action.

Moreover, attached hereto are two technical dictionary definitions of the word “partition.” These dictionary definitions indicate “partition” is a term of art inconsistent with the overly broad interpretation espoused in the office action.

Given that the construction adopted in the office action is inconsistent, not only with the usage of the term in the cited reference, but with the definitions provided by two common technical dictionaries, reconsideration would be appropriate.

Respectfully submitted,



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CNET GLOSSARY: Terms for the techie

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A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

partition

A portion of a hard disk that functions as a separate drive. A single hard disk can be divided into several partitions, each of which has its own volume name (such as D:, E:, F:, and so on). This is done to make the drive more efficient—as the computer can search smaller sections for a specific file or program—or to set aside a portion of the hard drive for a particular purpose, such as loading a secondary operating system.

P

- P3P
- packet
- packet writing
- PAL
- Palm OS
- PAN
- pan-and-scan
- PAP
- parallel port
- parking assist
- parser
- partition
- passive matrix
- PC Card
- PCI
- PCMCIA
- PCM
- PCS
- PCX
- persistence
- phase
- PSK
- Phong shading
- Photo CD
- PICS
- PICT
- PIM
- pincushioning
- ping
- pipeline burst cache
- pivot table
- pixel
- pixelation
- PKI
- plasma display panel
- playlist
- plenum cable
- PLUGE
- PPTP
- polyphonic ring tone
- POP3
- PoP
- pop-under ad
- pop-up ad
- POSIX
- PostScript
- POTS
- ppi
- PPP
- predictive text input
- primary cache
- primitive
- processor
- progressive JPEG
- progressive scan
- protocol
- proxy server

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Computer Desktop Encyclopedia

Ninth Edition

Alan Freedman

Osborne/McGraw-Hill

New York Chicago San Francisco
Lisbon London Madrid Mexico City Milan
New Delhi San Juan Seoul Singapore Sydney Toronto

PA-RISC (Precision Architecture-RISC) A proprietary RISC-based CPU architecture from HP that was introduced in 1986. It is the foundation of HP's 3000 and 9000 computer families. See *IA-64*.

parity bit An extra bit attached to the byte, character or word used to detect errors in transmission.

parity checking An error detection technique that tests the integrity of digital data within the computer system or over a network. Parity checking uses an extra ninth bit that holds a 0 or 1 depending on the data content of the byte. Each time a byte is transferred or transmitted, the parity bit is tested.

Even parity systems make the parity bit 1 when there is an even number of 1 bits in the byte. Odd parity systems make it 1 when there is an odd number of 1 bits.

There are 12% more memory cells in 9-bit parity memory than there are in 8-bit non-parity memory. To shave costs, many desktop computers are built with non-parity memory; however, sometimes you can choose to use either type. See *RAID*.

parity drive A separate disk drive that holds parity bits in a disk array. See *RAID*.

parity error An error condition that occurs when the parity bit of a character is found to be incorrect.

parity memory Memory that uses a ninth bit for parity checking. See *parity checking*.

park To retract the read/write head on a hard disk to its home location before the unit is physically moved in order to prevent damage. Most modern drives park themselves when the power is turned off.

PARM Abbreviation for *parameter*.

parse (1) To analyze a sentence or language statement. Parsing breaks down words into functional units that can be converted into machine language. For example, to parse the expression *sum salary for title = "MANAGER"* the word SUM must be identified as the primary command, FOR as a conditional search, TITLE as a field name and MANAGER as the data to be searched.

Parsing breaks down a natural language request, such as "What's the total of all the managers' salaries" into the commands required by a high-level language, such as in the example above.

(2) To convert from one format to another. The term is often used as a substitute for the word "convert" when continuous strings of text are scanned to find embedded format codes that must be changed. In contrast, when data is moved between different databases, it is generally known as database "conversion," because the locations of the fields in a database record are usually fixed and easily identified.

parser A routine that performs parsing operations on a computer or natural language.

partition A reserved part of disk or memory that is set aside for some purpose. On a PC, new hard disks must be partitioned before they can be formatted for the operating system, and the Fdisk utility is used for this task. It can make one partition, creating one drive letter for the entire disk, or it can make several partitions sized to your requirements. For example, drives C:, D: and E: could be the same physical disk, but they would act like three separate drives to the operating system and user. See *primary partition* and *DOS Fdisk*.

partitioning To divide a resource or application into smaller pieces. See *partition*, *application partitioning* and *PDQ*.

PartitionMagic A utility from PowerQuest Corporation, Orem, UT (www.powerquest.com), that works on DOS, Windows and OS/2 hard disks. It allows disk partitions to be changed on the fly without destroying existing data. By making multiple smaller drives out of a large one, their cluster sizes are lowered and waste less space. This utility has been highly praised for its convenience. Without a product such as this, the DOS Fdisk utility is used to repartition a hard disk, and all data is lost in the process. See *partition*.

Pascal A high-level programming language developed by Swiss professor Niklaus Wirth in the early 1970s and named after the French mathematician, Blaise Pascal. It is noted for its structured programming, which caused it to